

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 241.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1885.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN CO., LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.
WHARTON BARKER, President.
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices,
No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Contents of This Number:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	371
EDITORIALS:	
A Religious Revolution,	374
The Problem of the Cities,	374
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Whence our Idea of Physiognomy?	375
Social Entertainments,	376
REVIEWS:	
Atkinson's "The Distribution of Products,"	376
Hedge's "Atheism in Philosophy,"	377
George Ebers' "Serapis,"	377
Illustrated World's History,	377
Brierley Notices,	378
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	378
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	378
ART NOTES,	379
DRIFT,	380
PRESS OPINION,	380

*The offices of THE AMERICAN have been removed from No. 1018 to No. 719 Chestnut Street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they desire to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., SHOULD BE DRAWN TO THE ORDER OF HOWARD M. JENKINS, TREASURER.

*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN, Box 924, Philadelphia."

Trust and Private Funds to Loan on Mortgage in sums of \$5,000 and over. Address or apply at World Subscription and Advertising Agency, No. 708 Locust St., (South Washington Square,) Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS, WRAPS AND FURS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
The Best Place to Buy Dry Goods.
Eighth & Market, Eighth & Filbert,
PHILADELPHIA.

Darlington, Runk & Co.
MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS.
General Dry Goods for Ladies' Wear,
—AND—
Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves for Gentlemen.
1126 Chestnut Street, 1128
PHILADELPHIA.
The Best Value. The Lowest Price.

Pennsylvania Steel Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEEL RAILS,
RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS
AND SWITCHES,
BILLETS, SLABS AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-
HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.
Works at STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA.
OFFICE: 208 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Over 15,000 in Use.
OTTO Gas Engine.
Twin Engines.
Engines & Pumps Combined.
Engines for Electric Light.
Gas Consumption is 25 to 75 per cent. less than in any other gas engine, per break horse-power.
SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILA.

ART DECORATIONS.



Important Sale of Paintings.
The most attractive Sale of the Season.
Valuable Paintings And Specimens of Stained Glass, From the Collection of

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
(No. 816 Chestnut Street.)

TO BE HELD AT
"THE VATICAN," 1010 Chestnut St.,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 24th, 25th and 26th.

Now open for Examination—Day and Evening.

Included in this collection may be found representative pictures of Mrs. S. Anderson, Birmann, J. G. Brown, Zuber Buhler, Egusquiza, Ad. Echter, Haquette, Bolton Jones, Bruck-Lajos, G. C. Lambdin, Van Leemputten, J. B. Sword, and many others.

F. GUTEKUNST,
PHOTOTYPE DEPARTMENT,
BRANCH OF 712 ARCH STREET,
832 & 834 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Portraits, Fine-Art Work, Book Illustrations, Machinery, Coins, Engravings, Etc.

"Galerie de Peintures," a series of reproductions from Paintings finished in the best style, 25 in number, printed on 11 x 14 paper with tint, and in handsome portfolio, \$6.00 per copy.

"Miniature Picture Gallery," a collection of gems, twenty-five in number, on 10 x 12 plate paper, neatly encased in portfolio, \$4.00 per copy.

Bedding, Curtains,
Furniture,
&c., &c.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,
21 & 23 North Tenth Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

PHILADELPHIA: WEEKLY EDITIONS, SATURDAYS.

Established October, 1880.

Fourth Year began October, 1883.

Fifth Year begun October, 1884.

AMONG THE REGULARLY MAINTAINED DEPARTMENTS ARE:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—Temperate but earnest discussion of important public questions and themes.

WEEKLY NOTES.—Minor editorial comment.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.—On a wide variety of topics, including the phases of Social Life, Art, Science, Literature, etc.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

ART.—A department under the oversight of a competent critic and trained teacher of art.

MUSIC.

THE DRAMA.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—A concise summary of interesting data relating to books, periodicals, announcements of publishers, the work of authors, etc.

DRIFT.—Scientific, Archæological, Personal, and other timely and interesting items.

Offers Combination Rates

With any magazine or paper published at REDUCED PRICES. The following combination are a few samples.

Should any other periodical or paper be desired, write us for prices.

The periodicals or papers selected may begin at any time. More than one periodical to different addresses, if desired.

Sample copy of THE AMERICAN sent free on application.

The American \$3.00, Together with			Regular Price for the Two	Our Price the Two	Amount Saved.	The American \$3.00, Together with			Regular Price for the Two	Our Price for the Two	Amount Saved.
The American \$3.00, Together with	Popular Science Monthly,	(\$5 00)	\$8 00	\$6 45	\$1 55	The American \$3.00, Together with	St. Nicholas,	(\$3 00)	\$6 00	\$4 95	\$1 05
	North American Review,	(5 00)	8 00	6 45	1 55		Demorest's Mo. Magazine,	(2 00)	5 00	3 85	1 15
	The American Queen,	(4 00)	7 00	5 45	1 55		Harper's Young People,	(2 00)	5 00	4 00	1 00
	The Century Monthly Mag.,	(4 00)	7 00	5 75	1 25		Daily Chronicle-Herald,	(3 00)	6 00	4 95	1 05
	Harper's Magazine,	(4 00)	7 00	5 45	1 55		Wide Awake,	(3 00)	6 00	4 65	1 35
	" Bazaar Weekly,	(4 00)	7 00	5 55	1 45		Daily Philadelphia Times,	(6 00)	9 00	7 05	1 95
The American \$3.00, Together with	" Weekly,	(4 00)	7 00	5 55	1 45	The American \$3.00, Together with	" " Press,	(6 00)	9 00	7 85	1 15
	Lippincott's Magazine,	(3 00)	6 00	4 50	1 50		Daily and Sunday Press,	(7 50)	10 50	9 20	1 30
Reg. Rate \$11.00.	The American, The Century, Harper's Magazine.	Our Price \$9.05.	Reg. Rate \$10.00.	The American, Lippincott's Magazine, The Century.	Our Price \$8.15.	Reg. Rate \$12.00.	The American, North American Re- view, The Century.	Our Price \$10.05.			
Reg. Rate \$12.00.	The American, Pop. Science Monthly, Harper's Bazar.	Our Price \$9.75.	Reg. Rate \$9.00.	The American, Demorest's Monthly Magazine, Harper's Bazar.	Our Price \$7.15.	Reg. Rate \$9.50.	The American, Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, Harper's Magazine	Our Price \$7.65.			
Reg. Rate \$10.00.	The American, Lippincott's Magazine, Harper's Weekly.	Our Price \$7.85.	Reg. Rate \$11.00.	The American, The Century, Frank Leslie's Chim- ney Corner.	Our Price \$9.25.	Reg. Rate \$10.00.	The American, Harper's Bazar, Lippincott's Magazine.	Our Price \$7.85.			
Reg. Rate \$11.00.	The American, Frank Leslie's Illus- trated Newspaper, Harper's Monthly.	Our Price \$8.85.	Reg. Rate \$14.00.	The American, Daily Phila. Press, North American Re- view.	Our Price \$12.25.	Reg. Rate \$11.00.	The American, The Century, Harper's Bazar.	Our Price \$9.15.			
Reg. Rate \$8.00.	The American, St. Nicholas, Harper's Young People	Our Price \$6.70.	Reg. Rate \$10.00.	The American, American Queen, Lippincott's Magazine.	Our Price \$7.75.	Reg. Rate \$8.00.	The American, Demorest's Monthly Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine.	Our Price \$6.15.			
Reg. Rate \$10.00.	The American, Lippincott's Magazine, Frank Leslie's Chim- ney Corner.	Our Price \$8.15	Reg. Rate \$10.00.	The American, Art Amateur, Lippincott's Magazine.	Our Price \$7.80.	Reg. Rate \$10.00.	The American, St. Nicholas, Harper's Monthly Magazine.	Our Price \$8.15.			

Address: WORLD SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING AGENCY,

708 Locust Street (South Washington Square), Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY TAGG, MANAGER.

THE AMERICAN.

VOL. IX.—NO 241.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1885.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THAT President CLEVELAND would offend either the Civil Service Reformers or his own party was a foregone conclusion. That he should have managed to offend both within a month after his inauguration was what was to be expected, and yet was not expected. Mr. CLEVELAND is trying to carry water on both shoulders, with the result which is usual for such attempts. He is not dealing out the offices with the promptness his party thinks they have a right to expect. Many who went to Washington to the inauguration with hope beaming on their faces, have come back in a state of gloom "too deep for tears." Like the Texas delegate in the Republican National Convention of 1880, they do not know what party is for if it is not for the offices. And every hour that a Republican draws a salary under a Democratic administration is an hour of bitterness to them. It must be said, in justice to the Democrats of the South, that they are not the most shameless in office-hunting nor the most bitterly disappointed with the slowness and inactivity of the administration. It is New York, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio whose Democrats have been the most urgent for the spoils. And thus far they have not got them. So sore is the disappointment that General COLLINS mildly suggests the propriety of a general resignation on the part of the Republican officeholders. He thinks they owe it to their self-respect to disembarass the administration of their presence. He forgets that they are the political heirs of the Federalists, of whom the first Democratic President mournfully wrote, "Of deaths there are few; of resignations, none." It would be a gross breach of political traditions for them to take the initiative.

Few as have been the changes made under the administration, one of them is so extremely bad as to excite the most profound distrust of the Reformers. It was not the appointment of Mr. MANNING to the Treasury. At that they made wry faces before it was known to be certain. But when it became a certainty they dilated their gullets and bolted it without hesitation. Mr. CURTIS announced his approval of the choice, on the ground that Mr. MANNING is a man of known ability and identified with the best tendencies of the Democracy in the President's own State. It was rather inopportune for the fastidious editor of *Harper's Weekly* that the *Tribune* fished up what Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED had to say of Mr. MANNING as his colleague and assistant in the kind of statesmanship which used to characterize the New York Democracy. It is

not savory to learn that the most important office of trust under this administration is in the hands of a man who, according to TWEED's statements, had fraudulent items inserted into appropriation bills, and who sold the columns of his paper to the TWEED ring. And it casts a new light on the elasticity of Mr. CURTIS's principles, when we find him hailing such an appointment as that of a man who stands for what is "best" in Democracy. It is a lower estimate of that party than he pronounced at Chicago, when he described them as hungry, thirsty and unprincipled.

The appointment which has proved too much for throats which gulped down Mr. MANNING is the selection of Mr. EUGENE HIGGINS to be the Appointment Clerk in the Treasury Department. There is no more important place, as regards the enforcement of the Civil Service rules. The gentleman who is removed to make way for Mr. HIGGINS had served for twenty-two years in the department, in different positions, to the satisfaction of every one. His hearty compliance with the PENDLETON law had given great satisfaction to the reformers, and his retention would not have conflicted with any just claims of the party in power. Mr. HIGGINS was absolutely unknown to Mr. MANNING until the day of his appointment. Senator GORMAN brought him from Baltimore and introduced him to the Secretary, with a demand for this place, either on the strength of his own political services in directing the late campaign, or on account of services rendered by Mr. HIGGINS. The claim was admitted promptly, and an untried and unknown man superseded a trusted servant of the government. That the political services Mr. HIGGINS has rendered cannot be of a very high order, is inferred from the general repudiation of the man by the best class of Democrats in Baltimore. The local branch of the Civil Service Association have taken action deploring the appointment as bad in itself and of ill omen for the future. But it avails not. As Mr. EDMUNDS tells the Republican officeholders, the logic of events is pushing Mr. CLEVELAND into the hands of Mr. GORMAN and Mr. MANNING. The offices must go to the party which won the election, and which has the spoils doctrine deeply rooted in its character and its beliefs. Sooner or later the President will have to break with his reforming friends, and to take a consistently Democratic position. And then the Reformers will learn that the Republican party, which enacted Civil Service Reform, is the only party that can be trusted to enforce it. As the Puritans used to say in such cases, "The right nurse for MOSES is MOSES's mother."

IN THE selection of a new Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mr. CLEVELAND has not made a mistake. The choice lay between Mr. PHILIP THOMPSON, of Kentucky, and Mr. JOSEPH S. MILLER, of West Virginia. The former was supported by the distillers and the WATTERSON (or Free Trade) wing of the party. It is not long since he figured as the defendant in a scandalous murder trial, of such a character that it required a sympathetic jury to find the verdict which set him at liberty. Mr. MILLER is regarded as the candidate of the more Protectionist wing of the party. He at least had the support of Mr. RANDALL, but that is not a very strong or clear proof of his sympathies with Protection. Which of the good reasons against Mr. THOMPSON weighed the most with Mr. CLEVELAND we cannot tell, but Mr. MILLER was chosen to the general satisfaction of the public, though not of Mr. WATTERSON.

In New York there is approaching the termination of a commission, which will be taken as a test of Mr. CLEVELAND's intentions. Mr. PEARSON's four years of office will soon expire. He has been a most satisfactory Postmaster, has complied with the Civil Service Rules, kept out of politics and perpetuated the good traditions established by Mr. JAMES. Will he go or stay? The office now has no political importance, and if Mr. CLEVELAND is true to his promise to remove none but "offensive partisans," then Mr. PEARSON is safe.

WITH but ten of the twenty-six volumes of the Census given to the public, the work of publication has been suspended, and, perhaps, finally. This is a most discreditable mistake. It is true that the scale of the undertaking was greater than it ought to have been. But this, while it would have furnished a good reason for a more modest plan in 1890, was no reason for not proceeding with the work in hand. There can be no partisan reason for this suspension. The head of the Census is a Free Trader. The bill under which he acted was drafted by a Democratic committee of the House of Representatives, in which Messrs. COX and HEWITT were leading spirits.

The real objection to publishing the sixteen volumes is found in the supposed staleness of their contents. It is said that statistics of 1880, when we are half way towards 1890, are as flat as last year's almanac. This is not so true as it seems. Among the suppressed matter, for instance, are the results of a close and searching investigation into our denominational statistics of all kinds. These, if they had been published, would have knocked several mischievous falsehoods on the head. One of these is

the claim, which is quoted in Europe as well founded, that there are from seven to eleven million Spiritualists in the United States. The gentlemen in charge of this inquiry left no stone unturned in getting at trustworthy figures, and we believe that they have found much less than one hundred thousand.

To obviate this objection as to staleness, there should be a radical change in our census methods. The three Bureaus of Statistics headed by Colonel WRIGHT, Mr. DODGE and Mr. YOUNG should be consolidated into one. This should be organized as a permanent Census Bureau, with instructions to extend its work over the whole decade, instead of confining it to the last year in each decade. In that year statistics of population should be collected by means of the large temporary staff, whose employment is required by the demand of the constitution. In other years industrial, vital and other statistics might be collected by the smaller permanent staff and the work so distributed as to enable the prompt and continuous publication of a series of volumes, each fresh and interesting. If this be not done we must abandon the proud position we have held as the country whose census returns are the most complete and most valuable.

The census of 1880 undertook to exhibit the amount of State and local indebtedness which is borne by the governments of the country. But it omitted the much more important subject of the income and expenses of the local governments. The knowledge of these figures has become essential to an intelligent discussion of the relations of national to local finance. It is practically the most important investigation, after the distribution of population and industries, which the Census Bureau could have undertaken. Whatever may be omitted in 1890, it is to be hoped that this will be included.

THE example of Democratic economy which was not set at the inauguration is now presented in the retrenchment of expenses at the White House and in the departments. The official stud of the ruler of the biggest nation on earth is to be cut down from seven horses to three. A similar economy in the use of men and horses is to be enforced in the departments, and the people are to be asked to admire these splendid economies!

Mr. CLEVELAND is just the kind of man to suppose that this rubbishy sort of retrenchment commends itself to the American people. He mistakes the time, for 1801 and 1885 are different eras. At the opening of the century the voters were generally taxpayers and not wage-receivers. They felt that retrenchment was in their interest, while the average voter of to-day resents it. If there were any necessity—if the government were pinched for money—it would be forgiven. But to reduce the amount of employment with the Treasury overflowing, and in the middle of hard times, is not a course which will make the Executive respected.

It is not the course the first Presidents would have taken. The notion that economy and simplicity are purely Republican came in with Mr. JEFFERSON. It was partly affectations copied from such worthies as

MARAT and ROBESPIERRE, partly the plan-tation slovenliness of the first Democratic Presidents, that brought about this fashion. Under Farmer MONROE the White House grounds were converted into a hay meadow, and the grass crop carefully stored for the President's horses. At last President PIERCE, amid the applause of the party newspapers, reached the acme of simplicity in washing his face at a public basin in a railroad hotel, after declining the luxury of a private room.

GENERAL HAZEN evidently means to die fighting. He declines to be responsible for some of the criticisms on Secretary LINCOLN, published in the *Washington Star*, as coming from him. But he carries the war into Africa by charging upon Mr. LINCOLN all that has been said, and more, as to the causes of the failure of the GREELY expedition. This line of defense may have its value in influencing public opinion. But it has none whatever as to the verdict of the court-martial. If all this were true twenty times over, General HAZEN owed a respect to his superior in office, which his conduct did not exemplify.

THE election of Attorney General GEORGE GRAY on Tuesday as United States Senator from Delaware, to succeed Mr. BAYARD, means that the vantage of the latter as a member of the Cabinet was too great for Congressman LORE to successfully contend against. Mr. LORE has run his own machine, and built up his own political fortunes. If the SAULSBURY influence has been used for him, the fact has seldom been conspicuous, while the BAYARD element have as a rule looked coldly upon his rising fortunes. He has heretofore made steady progress, and if the conditions of the present contest had been at all equal, he very probably would have won. But the great bulk of the Federal patronage loomed up as a magnificent possibility to the Lilliput legislators at Dover, and carried the day.

Mr. GRAY is the son of an "Old Line Whig." He is a good, but not brilliant, lawyer. He is a kindly, gentlemanly man of honor. In the Senate he will add one to the list of those who are sincerely desirous to serve their country, and who would rather leave a good name to their children than a great inheritance, soiled by marks of dishonor. Yet Mr. GRAY is a confirmed partisan. He sees the world through the spectacles of Democracy, and Delaware Democracy at that. Like Mr. BAYARD, he has never consented to the progress of the United States since the year 1861. He has yielded to it, of course, and like a lawyer he has adjusted his practice to the present state of the law, but he regards the changes in general as those of a party whose principles are alien to the true theories of government, and whose members are of an inferior and unpleasing class. In the Senate we should presume that he would not be the single member who would decline to recognize the existence of a colleague from the State of Mississippi whose skin was of a lightish brown tint, or that he would refuse audience to a Representative from the State of North Carolina, who was somewhat darker; but Mr. GRAY would

doubtless feel to the full the impression that the presence in those bodies of a yellow or a brown man was an anomaly and a wrong, and only his greater measure of amiability would cause him to civilly salute Senator BLANCHE K. BRUCE or Representative ROBERT SMALLS.

Delaware, therefore, with Mr. GRAY in the Senate, makes little change, if any. Mr. BAYARD is still representing her, substantially. And what Mr. BAYARD has done for Delaware is well-known. He has kept her in the old rut. From all present appearance she is likely to stay there. Mr. LORE is a new man, a man of some independence. He is identified with the business movements of the upper end of Delaware, in and around Wilmington, New Castle, Middletown and Newark. But the trouble was his newness. He was too fresh. He didn't train with the dynasty. Hence he remains a subordinate.

THE Republican majority in the Senate did not manage to put their share of the committees into form with much promptness. And when they were announced there was a scene which cast light on the delay. Mr. SHERMAN absolutely refused to serve on the Committee on Finance, giving no reason and declining to ask any leave of the Senate. It appears that he regards that committee as made up in the interests of New England, and as hostile to the interests of other sections of the country. This is especially true of Senator ALDRICH, who resists the restoration of the duties on imported wool, in the interest of the woolen manufacturers of New England. This shows how great the change the Tariff has effected. In 1861 Mr. SHERMAN rather pooh-poohed the proposal to enact a Protective Tariff, while the Rhode Island Senators were especially urgent for it. But the centre of strong Tariff feeling has moved Westward, and a Rhode Island Senator is not a good enough Protectionist for Mr. SHERMAN.

IF THE Legislature should pass the law providing for temperance teaching in the schools, it will be somewhat anomalous for the people of this city to continue to select saloon keepers as School Directors. As *The Judge* reminds us, this class is well represented in the present Boards of Directors. They are there because the position may be used as a stepping stone to political influence. School Director this year, Common Councilman the next. Some of them have sought the office in order to secure places as teachers for their daughters or other female relatives. Such relatives generally have preference over the holders of better certificates when places are to be filled. Naturally, these dealers in intoxicating liquors will do their utmost to defeat the intention of the new law if it should pass. The moral is not to choose better men to the office, but to give the power it exercises to the Superintendent.

Mr. JUSTIN WINSOR, librarian of Harvard University, will on Monday evening next deliver an address before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on the voyages which were made during the sixteenth century to

wards the American coast. His object, as we understand it, will be to show how the repeated efforts which were made to reach Asia by sailing westward from Europe gave to the world its first geographical information regarding the outline of the American continent. Mr. WINSOR is a ripe student. He was long connected with the Boston Public Library as its librarian, and is Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was the editor of the Memorial History of Boston, and is now engaged in the preparation of a Critical History of America, in which he has received assistance from students throughout the country.

THE strike on what is called the GOULD system of railroads in the West seemed not unlikely to cause a serious disturbance of travel and traffic. It called to mind the fact that the sad experiences of 1877 had not led to any legislation which would make such interruptions less likely. Neither the national government nor the States have taken steps to limit the right to strike where its exercise imperils the public welfare. The simplest way would be to require railroads to employ their men on terms which should provide for a month's notice from either party, and which should provide for a penalty in case the notice were not given.

WHAT railroads have come to be to the prosperity of the country is shown by the extensive emigration from some of the southwestern counties of Virginia to the Mississippi Valley. The lands thus left are of excellent quality, especially for grazing purposes. But the people have no local market made for them by the neighborhood of other industries. And they have no access to other markets by railroad accommodations. As a consequence one of these counties suffered severely from famine a few years ago, and they all suffered from the prolonged drought of last summer and fall. This is the invariable experience of communities which are producing nothing but food. Any backset to their agriculture is felt as a calamity. It is in such countries that famines occur.

If the Southern Immigration Association, recently in session, had studied this migration from Virginia they would have learnt why their efforts have had so little influence in turning the tide of immigration southward. The South has abundance of excellent land lying idle. It is anxious to have white men settle this land as farmers. Germans, Swedes, Norwegians and Irish would be made welcome. But they do not come. They know where they will find farming more profitable than in States where there is no home market, and no railroad system to give access to the markets farther off. In the North the wages of a single day's labor will carry as much food as the workman can eat in a year a thousand miles. In the South a day's wages would not carry the food of a month that distance.

Partly, the South suffers in this matter for the persistence of old traditions. The lines on which immigration moves in America were fixed early in the century. They were fixed by the abolition of slavery

in the Northern States. The new comers were lovers of liberty. They wanted a home untainted by the vicinity of human bondage. Hence not only the rapid growth of the North, but the rapid decline of the State rights sentiment in the North. These immigrants did not come to Pennsylvania or Ohio, but to America. They were by instinct and by training nationalists. And as the South did not receive any such population, it remained particularist in its politics.

Even now the bad effects of slavery are seen in the South. There is not the same high ideal as to the style of living which becomes the American laborer. The black laborer gets in many places from \$75 to \$100 a year. And the absence of a high standard of wages deters the immigrant.

CANADA is taking measures to assert her absolute monopoly of the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She is said to be fitting out a special class of armed vessels to drive off other fishing boats from the banks. We advise our neighbors, in asserting their undoubted rights in this matter, to remember the *suaviter in modo*. It is quite possible to assert one's rights in such a way as to bring on quarrels, or even war, and to put one's self in the wrong at the same time. And just at present England is not in the humor for an American war. If there were any danger of it she probably would avoid it by restoring to America the concessions of 1785.

IF France is behind President BARRIOS, of Guatemala, in his attempt to pocket the other Central American States, and make a Union of which he shall be virtual Dictator, the undertaking is likely to come out at nearly the same hole where that of MAXIMILIAN emerged just twenty years ago. President FERRY and M. DE LESSEPS would do well to turn back to their history of that day, and see with what celerity the Europeans bundled out of Mexico, when, at the end of our civil war, the government of the United States joined its potential voice to that of the native Mexicans, and bade the intruders depart. In the present case, our interest is clearly to protect the autonomy of those States—San Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua—which do not consent to be absorbed under the BARRIOS control, and if European nations learn by experience that when they attempt to meddle in the political affairs of the Western Continent, they are sure to have their fingers burned, it will be to them a very wholesome and useful lesson.

At the same time we hope to see nothing of two pieces of jobbery, which, it must be confessed, are very liable to seek cover under this affair. These jobs are, on one hand, the Mexican and Nicaraguan treaties, and on the other, that old-fashioned, and even more despicable one of fomenting a foreign quarrel in order to stiffen the home support of the administration. It has been just forty years since the small person who beat HENRY CLAY set the United States at war with Mexico, following thus the bidding of the Slave Power politicians, and we trust that on no account are we to follow further the

repetitions of history by having the obscure man who beat JAMES G. BLAINE engage us in new conflicts to the Southward, at the dictation of the South's political leaders.

THE plan of General BARRIOS to consolidate the Central American States by force of arms, seems likely to fall through. This defeat of his unlawful violence is not due to any influence we are exerting. Mr. BAYARD, like his predecessor, begins his diplomacy by assuring everybody that we will not go beyond moral suasion. We will protest and beseech, but in no event will we fight. But Mexico is more emphatic, and the ambitious President of Guatemala has had his notice that his invasion of the other States will result in armed intervention in their behalf, which puts the extinguisher on Dictator BARRIOS.

ENGLAND has got rid of at least one of her complications. Mr. GLADSTONE has replied to the miscellaneous scolding of Prince BISMARCK in a way which is in perfect keeping with England's dignity, and yet cannot but disarm German resentment and abate German suspicion. So far from feeling any jealousy of German plans for colonization, he welcomes Germany into this new career, and looks to her to aid in civilizing the world. Whether English colonization has done as much toward civilizing the rest of mankind, as it has done for their extermination, may be doubted. And it is still more doubtful that those Germans who fly the fatherland to escape military conscription, will seek a home in a German colony in preference to the United States. In the colony they still probably would be liable to military service, or to be sent back to their three years of barrack life.

THE heads of the Irish National League have passed the word that there is to be no demonstration of either welcome or dislike during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. The loyal or West British element in the island will have to do all the welcoming. This course is somewhat inconsistent on Mr. PARNELL's part. Before he took his seat in Parliament he took an oath of personal allegiance to the English Queen. He, therefore, has no right to pose as a Nationalist, who regards the rule of England in itself as monstrous and oppressive. He either should renounce his allegiance, or welcome his future sovereign in a becoming manner. To evade this dilemma Mr. PARNELL insists on treating the Prince and Princess simply with reference to the fact that they are the guests of the Viceroy. It may be a mistake for the princely pair to accept Earl SPENCER's hospitality. Or, more probably, it may be unavoidable for them to recognize in him the head of the government of Ireland. In either case the duties of hospitality would require of the Irish people that they distinguish between the Red Earl and a lady and gentleman who could not ignore him, and who had nothing to do with appointing him.

In fine if Mr. PARNELL is a Nationalist he should say so and refuse the oath of allegiance as Mr. DAVITT does. And, if he is not, he has no right to affect the acts and words which only befit a Nationalist.

FRANCE and Switzerland have both engaged in the expulsion of the Anarchists, who have obtained refuge within their bounds. France has decidedly overdone the business in expelling Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, the former head of the Fenian Brotherhood. Mr. STEPHENS is a man to whom the British Government should cherish a lively sense of obligation. It was his utter incompetency for the work he undertook that wrecked the organization he represented. Like nearly all the old Fenian leaders, he has lost no opportunity to express his detestation of the dynamitar assassins, who have undertaken to liberate Ireland by terrorism. To drive him out of France, therefore, is a piece of gratuitous oppression, as even his old enemies, the British authorities, admit.

OUR monometallists are crowing over the indifference Prince BISMARCK has shown to Baron VON KARDOFF's proposal to call yet another international conference on silver and its consequent defeat in the Reichstag. We are not disheartened by either, as this is exactly what we should have expected. So long as the United States continues to relieve the silver market by coining great masses of eighty-five-cent dollars, it would be quite useless to hold another conference. Prince BISMARCK is a kind of bimetalist. He is prepared to resume the coinage of silver whenever Germany is squeezed hard enough to make action imperative. He disbelieves in the principles on which Herr DELBRUCK acted in establishing the gold standard. But he has no abstract interest in the silver question; and he will make no change in Germany's policy until he must.

A RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION.

It is not necessary for the clergy or the church newspapers to meddle with questions of Political Economy. It may be desirable that they should be able to handle these questions with intelligence. It certainly is desirable that if they touch them at all they should not see them through an atmosphere of moist emotion. That is not the dry light in which any scientific question should be contemplated.

It is to be feared that some of our pulpits and religious newspapers are made the means to propagate loose and dangerous opinions on economic matters. Here, for instance, is *The Christian Union*, which has been discussing the wages question. It quotes the maxim of the English economists that "the cost of subsistence determines the rate of wages," and says: "It is not doubted, so far as we know, by any school of economists."

This theory of wages is not asserted even by all the English economists. Mr. THORNTON, in his admirable work on Labor, has completely refuted it. He has shown that combinations among workmen have raised the rate of wages, and that to all appearance permanently, without any reference to the cost of living. In America Mr. HENRY C. CAREY has disproved this doctrine of white slavery with equal force, and in works which appeared long before Mr. THORNTON's did. It is refuted by the evidence given in Col. CARROLL D. WRIGHT's last report that, after all allowances for differ-

ence in the cost of living, the Massachusetts workman had 38 per cent margin for saving more than the English workman. It is refuted by the existence of great accumulations from the surplus earnings of the working classes. In this city they have built themselves houses out of this surplus, and by means of their Building Associations, to the value of one-fifth the city's real estate. In New England they have more money by \$40,000,000 in the savings banks than is in all the savings banks of Great Britain; in New York quite as much. Did they effect these accumulations by starving or going naked?

The Christian Union does well to point out the relation of the English theory of wages to the cause of temperance. Mr. McCULLOCH, the Scotch economist, frankly admits it. If all the workmen were to leave off drinking beer, then—according to this theory—the money they pay for beer would be deducted from their wages. So with tobacco. It is therefore a fallacy to urge abstinence from these things as a measure of economy on the working classes. So long as they are judged by these classes to be necessities of life, they must be paid them in wages. Those individuals who become abstinent before the opinion of their class changes may find it pay to leave off these indulgences. But when the whole class, or a majority of it, is converted to abstinence, the beer and tobacco money will be deducted from wages.

We do not wonder that our contemporary talks of "revolution" as the conclusion to which such premises must lead. If we accepted them as true, we would join the ragged army which follows Herr MOST. His way of procedure seems to the wisest and the most merciful, if we are to move in that direction. It is like the "sharp surgery" by which CROMWELL at Drogheda made sure of the surrender of every Irish stronghold without a blow in its defense.

But we have faith that the order of society as it stands is not the work of BAAL or MOLOCH, but of an all-wise JEHOVAH, who is carrying it on to perfection. It needs evolution, not revolution. Its dominant tendency is toward equality of condition. Under the normal operation of its laws commodities fall in value and man rises. Labor obtains the services of capital on terms increasingly favorable to itself. In the division of the joint earnings of the two, capital takes in profits a less share, and labor in wages a greater share, with every generation. Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON showed this in the paper he read last summer at Montreal, before the British Association.

It is quite true that bad social arrangements, defective intelligence and narrow views of self-interest may check for a time the operation of these normal laws. But the cure for this is not to be found in revolution. It will be had through the diffusion of education and of the Christian principles. When the churches proclaim that every man who is truly converted to CHRIST holds all he has in trust for the common weal of his brethren there will be found ways enough to transform the relations of capital to labor without making any violent break with the social order as it exists.

But the State cannot treat men on the basis of stewardship. It stands for rights, simply and merely. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" is its fundamental principle. That is not the last word to be said, but it is the last word it can say. It can insist that every man shall give his neighbor all his natural rights, and prevent all infractions of these. But it cannot require that the spirit in which rights are enforced shall be a Christian spirit, or that a man shall use the power which possession gives him exclusively for the public weal. That must be voluntary to be of any worth.

So the State permits no communism and tolerates no revolution such as our contemporary suggests in which the relations of masters and workmen shall be inverted.

THE PROBLEM OF THE CITIES.

The city of New York finds itself deeply involved in debt, and with ever increasing objects upon which to expend its revenues. In Philadelphia the need for great works of improvement, some of them demanded by the most extreme necessity, presents itself at every turn. The city of Wheeling reports its finances so embarrassed that it is practically in a condition of bankruptcy. Wilmington, Delaware, with a funded debt which burdens the taxpayers, and with a tax rate greater than that in Philadelphia, is confronted with a floating debt rising toward a hundred thousand dollars, and must either increase taxation or add new bonds to those already out.

And these, of course, are but a few examples. The rule is general. Not only four cities, but four hundred are in the same plight. They cannot collect enough taxes to make the outlay which really is required. Their sources of revenue are simply inadequate to the proper performance of the functions which belong to the municipal organization. Philadelphia is herself one of the most conspicuous instances. The need for a supply of water that shall be adequate to the public demand in quantity, and fit for use, as to quality, is so great that the quietude under it is simple amazing. And yet the procuring of a better supply of water is no more pressing than the provision of means for its distribution. It is perfectly well understood that in a large part of the city the mains are entirely inadequate to supply the engines, in case of a bad fire. But, besides, new sewers are wanted, new school houses, a new Almshouse, and a new bridge at Market street. Beyond all this, better paving is called for. The streets are shameful. No civilized city, so large and so rich as this, it may be safely said, has such pavements as are to be found in Philadelphia.

But the rejoinder to all these statements simply is, where will the money be found to make the improvements? The tax-rate is high. A greater burden would be heavily felt in a city where much real estate is owned by persons of moderate means. It is impracticable to tax severely the realty of a city so largely composed of small houses.

There is one way out. This is for the overfull national chest to help the States, and for the States to relinquish some of the sources

of revenue to their cities. Pennsylvania draws nearly, or quite, a million of dollars a year directly from Philadelphia, a great part of it being the income from the liquor licenses, whose outcome in vice, crime, pauperism and insanity, the city has to provide for herself. If the State would remit this sum, the city's troubles would be in a large part remedied. A million dollars a year added to its income would go a good way, in ten years, toward providing the improvements and works that are so much needed.

WHENCE OUR IDEA OF PHYSIOGNOMY?

When, at the last meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, at Newport, Rhode Island, Professor Pumpelly read a paper "On an Experimental Composite Photograph of the Members of the Academy," in pursuance of the line of investigation originally suggested by Mr. Francis Galton, who is best known by his work, "Hereditary Genius," he opened up afresh a line of thought in which laymen in science are competent to judge and determine for themselves the question involved, by bringing to the surface of their consciousness facts which they have unconsciously observed, and from which they have reached conclusions without being at all aware that they are justified by unconsciously-observed facts, which have only to be summoned as witness to the correctness of the induction from them.

First in the order of facts, universally observed, undisputed, patent, is this—that all human beings are resolved by their fellow-men into physical categories, representing race, peoples allied by blood, nationality and family; therefore that all men are resolved by their fellow-men into types, species and varieties, derived from perception of facial aspects. Moreover, these facial aspects are associated in the minds of men, from the point of race characteristics, to the uttermost limits of what they less generally know as social characteristics, with moral and mental attributes. Think what one may, as to these last, of the unreliability of judgment from them, regarding men from the mere social point of view, it must at the same time be confessed, for it is confessed through human action, that the unreliability is the exception to an almost universal rule. Just as the first and greatest of all phrenologists declared, when speaking of the science which he originated, that there are some heads whose developments are "the confusion of wisdom," so the greatest of physiognomists would confess that there are faces which are equally the confusion of wisdom; and yet, in a general and special way, both as to facial and cranial development, especially as to the latter, have mankind learned to rely upon the expressions of the human countenance, because they have learned that, in the long run, these indicate what they purport to indicate; that, in so relying, they will be oftener right than wrong, and that, in so relying, they will not only oftener be right than wrong, but out of all comparison, rather right than wrong. All that they have learned on the other side is not to have implicit confidence in the manifestations, but to qualify them by judgment derived from other sources.

This, then, is a knowledge common to all mankind, not reasoned out as whence derived, but acted upon as known; a knowledge, therefore, which cannot have any other sources than inheritance and experience, of which the larger portion must certainly be put to the account of experience. All man-

kind not only possess this knowledge, but know, if they can know anything, that they possess it. The moment, however, that we should, if possible, call upon mankind to specify whence they had received it, they would be at a loss for a reply, and would probably answer—through experience. But how, through experience, they have received it, they could not in the least surmise. And yet it is perfectly certain from their having received it and being so sure of its possession, although they cannot tell whence it is derived, that they must have received it unconsciously; to say so is nothing but the assertion of one of those truisms often necessary to the coherence of an argument. That they received the knowledge unconsciously, long before any philosopher reasoned upon it, proves that the process must, depending in its ultimate accuracy upon individual delicacy of perception, be a synthesis of a multitude of observations collated by what physiologists term "unconscious cerebration."

Mankind, then, know of, because they act as believing in, their possession of this knowledge; and moreover, as they would, if questioned, confess that they know that they know, without being able to say how they know, they must have obtained the knowledge unconsciously. They do not know that they know through a synthesis of almost innumerable observations, collated by unconscious cerebration. Yet that, as has been shown, is evidently the fact, for as mankind, putting philosophers out of the question, they have accepted their knowledge in this particular as innate, as much as if it had been proper to the individual, not exactly as of his being, but as a concomitant of his being, as in truth it is. Innate in one sense, the knowledge, of course, is, as it, like all other knowledge, must be based upon the original constitution of the mind; but innate in any other sense, it is not, but is written by experience upon the constitution of the mind, through the unconscious action of the mind leading to the determinate result achieved.

The individual sees as he grows to maturity, and beyond that as he passes through life to death, an immense number of facial forms which he groups into types, excluding his own family likeness, always increasing in judgment as to the significance of what he sees. The family likeness, as affording a good basis for illustration of the process through which he mentally passes, as the basis, too, with which the world at large is most conversant, will best suit our purposes to cite as example, in the further consideration of this subject. Now, although it may happen that a child looks like neither parent, he may look like either, and the general rule is that he looks like both. It may look like neither, and yet may look like a grandparent, an uncle, an aunt, or a cousin. It may look like no one in particular among the family, and later in life, it may look marvelously like some one or more members. The possible variations are numerous. It may look like two persons in a family who do not look at all like each other. Two children in the same family looking like each other may each look like two persons in the family who are not alike. In this case the equals of equals are not equal. Yet in one, not literal, sense they must be. Strictly speaking, if they were perfectly equal, the mathematical axiom would hold good; so they are not perfectly equal; and yet it cannot be denied that, if equality could be spoken of in any case as one of degree, we must admit cases of likeness where it would seem to make perception of likeness identical among all observers, and yet it is not so. We all know that this perception of likeness is not identical among them; far from it. Excluding even obviously relative keen-

ness of perception as to other matters, it is not among all persons identical, as we may easily observe by noticing that in the family itself it is a general rule that the likeness of a member of one branch of a family to its own branch, or to a member of its own branch, is not readily, when at all, perceived, while, to the opposite branch of the family, it is readily perceived, perceived without effort, in fact obtrudes itself. Through the blindness of habit of always seeking themselves, persons not only do not see themselves as others see them, but, besides, through that same kind of blindness, do not see in themselves those generic and specific traits which constitute family likeness. In the family to which they individually belong they are so habituated to seeing the peculiarities which in varying degree constitute family likeness, that they are almost, if not wholly, blind to the characteristics which represent the generic and specific forms of family likeness. Further than negative conclusions they cannot generally reach. They can say of a member of their own family, that he or she does not look a bit like the family. They cannot say that any one of the family looks exactly like another member of the family, or like the family at large; that he or she generalizes the family likeness, as it were, in certain peculiarities of traits. Yet one outside of the family sees at a glance in a member of another family all the subtle as well as marked differences in the expression from the expression of any other family, and blends them without effort in his syncretical knowledge of the family traits. As proved by the above statements (the correctness of which every one will certify) the likeness, in various degrees, exists in these cases; the likeness is only of the perception of it, and it is perception that varies or else fails in acuteness to see at all. The whole of what is here expressed might be summed up in the statement that, whether inside or outside of a family, the individual sees facial peculiarities in varying degrees, in inverse ratio to his propinquity by race or kindred to those whom he observes; that, therefore, the family who have likeness among its members most presented to them, see it least; and that it is hence proved that the question is never as to likeness being existent, but solely as to varying capacity to perceive it, the capacity being greatest among persons strange to each other, whether by race or otherwise, and least among those who, through consanguinity or otherwise, are most familiar with each others' appearance.

The conclusion, drawn from the individual family's knowledge of likeness everywhere except with reference to its own members, applies, of course, to the knowledge of every individual, according to his opportunities, as to the whole outlying world. People perceive facial attributes discriminately in proportion to their own difference in attributes. They do not necessarily see the significance of the differences, especially in the case of superior intellectual or refined endowment, but the difference itself they see, because of the greatness of difference, even more vividly than the possessors of such endowment who recognize it in their fellows and at the same time perceive its significance. In these a man sees what he brings with him the mental capacity to see as to significance. It is truly said that only he sees Greece who brings with him Greece. It comes to this, then, that all mankind, from the cradle to the grave, unconsciously take mental photographs of their fellow-beings, and these, superposed, present them with the individual and with categories of their fellow-beings; and that in proportion to difference between the observer and the observed, the photographs are sharp or the

reverse, can be developed, or must remain forever dim and obscure. Thus we, to take an extreme case, see the Mongolian and the negro far otherwise than as they appear to themselves; and they see us far otherwise than we see ourselves. So the process proceeds indefinitely, including the family as the least capable operators in mental photography of the various human facial aspects.

The same law is found everywhere, and the rulings under it are found to be everywhere the same. The only reason that we can see our ancestors through their portraits as distinctively as we do is because we have departed from their social type. Let any one sum up in his mind the numerous portraits that he has seen in his life, or that he may see again in part at a little expenditure of trouble, and he will find in them little likeness to the present generation. It is not because the portraits were originally bad, or that they have changed; it is because the social type of civilized man and woman has changed in the last half dozen generations, and with it the facial types. The best observers testify that even the social type of Englishman has changed within a little more than half a century. John Bull has no more existence now than has the Phoenix. The Englishman of this country has become like the American, nervous, alert. He, as well as the American, has lost almost the possibility of producing the *air noble*, and the *air distingué*. The fashion is the *air bourgeois*, the *air commercial*; and facts, world-wide in their notoriety, warrant one in thinking that the present surroundings in the civilized world seem strangely to confirm belief that the face of civilized humanity has undergone a recent change. Whether this be or be not fact, whether it is for better or for worse, here is not the place to discuss the question at the far end of an article. We incidentally speak merely to the point of what we believe to be a fact, involving an allegation coming within the range of every capacity, through observation and taking thought thereon, to determine for itself as to its essential truth or error. B.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The pause which Lent interposes in the course of the season's social festivities offers an excellent opportunity for the mercantile process of "taking account of stock"—seeing how much the festivities aforesaid amount to, their reason of being, and how well they accomplish their desired end. Social intercourse in the form of pleasurable amusement is certainly a good thing which in its best use should expand the sympathies, give wider knowledge of mankind, and afford wholesome relaxation from the sordid cares of the world; and how best to secure these important results is a subject as worthy of attention, in its way, as the serious economic problems of life.

It is not the younger members of society that most need to be considered in this matter; at present our chief forms of social amusement may be said to exist almost entirely for their benefit. Balls and receptions and evening parties of all kinds derive their chief interest and pleasure from those ways of a young man with a maid which were too wonderful for the wise king so many ages ago. At most places where, as the *Captain Mirvan* of "Evelina" says, "people go to stare at each others' pretty faces," the conundrum propounded by that blustering seaman continues very apposite. "I should be glad," says the *Captain*, "to be told by some of you, who seem to be knowing in them things, what kind of diversion can be found in such a place as this here for one

who has long ago had his full of face-hunting." This question is still as difficult to answer as in Miss Burney's day.

Women, it is true, have immense patience and tolerance for pleasures which, for the elders among them, must be purely vicarious. It cannot be very conducive to the personal enjoyment of matronly wallflowers to sit immovable through long hours while the maidens under their charge are thridding the mazes of the German or "sitting out" with favored partners on the stairs; yet they sit there generally smiling, always uncomplaining. They are the sacrifices offered up to a society not ordained for their pleasure or benefit; yet all the while there may be among those shelved and superseded ones a keener appreciation of the true pleasures of society than among the gay waltzers—possibly more ability to contribute to them in any form for which the pretty faces referred to are not essential.

Men never submit to be bored by irksome social duties to the extent which women willingly endure. Freed as they are from the duties of chaperonage, they have ways and means of escaping what they do not relish, and can generally find entertainment among other masculine refuges. But most men would prefer to occasionally enjoy social intercourse in some form more general than dinner parties, with a society neither exclusively masculine nor hopelessly juvenile, to converse on other topics than business and politics, and not to be obliged to look forward to the supper hour as the one pleasurable time of the evening.

Good conversation, which is said to be the best form of social entertainment, is undoubtedly the rarest. Many are good in a *tête-à-tête*, particularly women in whom the sympathetic element is strong; many are good story-tellers, particularly men among masculine auditors; but the easy give-and-take of conversation, the animated but leisurely discussion of an interesting topic, in which the subject is skillfully shifted like a jewel till light flashes from every facet, seems almost to be numbered among the lost arts.

Even from Paris, the true home of the *Salon*, come complaints of the decadence of the art of conversation. For this result journalism in its modern development may be partly to blame, superseding as it does the oral discussion of current events. Whatever the cause, the effect remains, and it is no longer safe to trust the felicity of an evening's entertainment to conversation alone; some other central amusement is needed for a festivity.

Games—by which is not meant what is technically called gaming—are general incentives to social animation, and the ability to join in and enjoy them is a very desirable thing, in young and old alike. Chess, perhaps, involves too much intellectual effort to be called a social game, though there is much to be said in favor of the comparatively neglected form of four-hand chess, and festive gatherings in which chess and whist are the business of the evening generally resolve themselves into enjoyable sociality. A taste for whist, above all—that game which Talleyrand considered a necessity for securing a happy old age—should be more generally cultivated than it is. There are many other good games, chief among them cribbage, immortalized by "Elia," in spite of the protest of *Sarah Battle*; and all games in which skill and chance join hands, and from which the money element is rigidly excluded, are agreeable stimulants of social intercourse, and, if not allowed to usurp too much of the time which might be pleasantly given to conversation, they give a filip and an incentive to that part of an evening's entertainment.

That solid form of social dissipation which consists in the reading of "papers" upon

various subjects can never, it is to be feared, be thoroughly enjoyed in a latitude much below that of New England, but there are other forms of literary entertainment which prove everywhere popular. Among these private theatricals are probably the most enjoyable—pre-eminently so to the actors, and in a lesser degree to the spectators also. There is, indeed, a positive craze for this amusement at present, carried so far that sober-minded people are moved to weigh against any good end to be attained by it its accompanying disadvantages; the consumption of time in countless rehearsals; the expense and trouble of costuming and the bickerings and heartburnings too incident to dramatic jealousies. Taking these points, particularly the first, into consideration, a word may be said in favor of a simpler form of the fascinating dramatic art, amounting in fact to little more than an open rehearsal, from which an amount of enjoyment comparatively larger than any other can be secured from very simple means. Few who have not made trial of this primitive form of private theatricals could believe how much dramatic effect can be secured by playing *l'opéra ouvert*, with the simplest arrangement of scenery and properties, and only enough costuming to distinctly indicate the characters. Of course in this kind of entertainment the plays chosen must have distinct literary merit, independent of their theatrical "go." As interpreting the lighter dramas of Shakespeare, this method is admirable, and a number of good plays by other authors could be mentioned in which the defects of amateur acting are quite overborne by the real worth of the reading.

REVIEWS.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS; or, the Mechanism and the Metaphysics of Exchange. Three Essays: What Makes the Rate of Wages? What is a Bank? The Railway, the Farmer, and the Public. By Edward Atkinson. Pp. 303. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Atkinson is a student of economic questions much out of the usual lines. He is not a dealer in fine-spun theories as to what must be, but an investigator into what is. As he is but human, his handling of facts is open at times to question. But even when he has not hit the mark, he has at least raised questions which must find an answer.

The first of the three essays which make up this volume is in substance what the author read to the British Association in Montreal last summer. It is said that those of the English visitors who take an interest in such problems as the rate of wages, showed a considerable amount of surprise and dissent from Mr. Atkinson's conclusions. Anything farther from the usual English teachings on the subject it would not be easy to imagine. Mr. Atkinson believed that he had found the right clue to the relative movement of wages and profits in Bastiat's *Harmonies Économiques*. His study of the facts presented by the history of the cotton manufacture in New England confirmed this impression by showing that the interest on capital remains substantially the same, while wages rise and profits fall through improvements in method. "Under the inexorable law of competition of capital with capital the profits of capital are constantly tending to a minimum, while the rate and purchasing power of wages are both constantly tending to a maximum." Rejecting utterly the notion that wages are fixed by the cost of subsistence—that they cannot rise above the amount needed to supply the workman with real or supposed necessities, he showed that the forces

which determine their amount are complex in character and often paradoxical in their operation. We feel much less certain of the results Mr. Atkinson reaches in his application of his principle to the whole country. And for most people these will be discredited by his calling in question the statistics of national wealth given by the census. Mr. Atkinson is a Free Trader, and the emphasis he lays on the principle that high wages are quite consistent with cheap production shows a desire to make the outcome of his investigations point to that policy. But they do not. He has shown the normal law of wages operating in the United States as it does not in England, and thus unconsciously challenges the richer country to vindicate her national policy.

We do not think Mr. Atkinson has gone to the bottom of the subject. We think a closer study of the metaphysics of wages will show that public opinion plays a greater part than any economist has credited it with. The English hint this when they admit that the workman must be furnished with those things, which his class regard as necessities even though they are not so. The potency they ascribe to the public opinion of a class might be attributed to the public opinion, the industrial and social ideals, of the nation. American workmen are *not* paid high wages, because about 1830 we became a Democratic country, and because the national fence called the Tariff isolates us sufficiently to make the realization of the Democratic ideal possible for us.

The second essay, the lecture on Banking, is to our thinking the least valuable, as it is the shortest of the three. Mr. Atkinson has given thought to the subject, but he starts from the usual utterly inadequate conception of the functions of money.

The third presents the reasoning by which Mr. Atkinson would moderate the feeling against the railroads, showing that the services these great corporations render are the basis of our natural growth in wealth, and that they hardly could be rendered more cheaply. He is very happy in contrasting the cheapness of the railroad service we complain of with the dearthness of local services, i. e. of the baker and grocer for instance, to which we submit without a murmur.

Mr. Atkinson is a great believer in projections of facts in black lines, and the book contains a plenty of these.

ATHEISM IN PHILOSOPHY, and other Essays. By Frederick Henry Hedge, author of "Reason in Religion," etc. Pp. 390. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Dr. Hedge is one of the best known among the clergy of a denomination whose ministry has done more for American literature than any other. His "Prose Writers of Germany" filled worthily a vacant place in our literature nearly forty years ago; and the present volume shows that age has not abated its author's strength, and that his mind is fresh enough to take a lively interest in the new tendencies and currents of American thought.

The essay on Atheism in Philosophy fills less than half the volume. It is not a discussion of Atheism in general, but only of those philosophers who have undertaken to form a theory of the universe while rejecting the hypothesis of an "intelligence at the heart of things." It therefore leaves out of account merely popular and merely scientific Atheism. Indeed, it includes no more than the ancient school of Democritus, Epicurus and Lucretius, and the modern school of Schopenhauer and Von Hartmann.

Nothing is more striking than the rarity of Atheism in the history of opinion. Panteists, Deists and the like are plenty enough. But an Atheist is a *rara avis*. The most flourishing and extensive school of

Atheism is that founded by Gautama Buddha on the principle that the inner law of moral necessity is the highest thing in the universe. Buddha reaches Atheism by exalting an abstract law above any concrete intelligence whatever. He left room in his system for the acknowledgment of any number of gods, provided they were not regarded as other than bound by the moral necessity of merit and demerit which binds men, or were thought to have power to emancipate men from the consequence of their acts. He made gods incredible by making them useless and powerless.

Democritus and Epicurus came to much the same result from the contemplation of natural law. Epicurus did not deny there were gods. He simply denied there was any room for their interference in a world where the physical sequence of cause and effect was inevitable. And so this Greek school furnishes us with the second type of Atheism, and which might be called that of objective and physical necessity, while Buddha's necessity is subjective and moral. And around these two forms of thought cluster all the Atheistic thinkers of our age. For a time it seemed as if Democritus and Epicurus were to have a monopoly of modern Atheism. To them rally Holbach, Birchner, Moleschott and the rest of that set. But Schopenhauer managed to show that our age has affinities with the Atheistic pessimism of the Hindoo dreamer.

Dr. Hedge deals with the representatives of these two types with much personal kindness, while he does not spare their teaching in his analysis. Indeed he seems to us too kindly at times for the truth. He discredits the stories of Epicurus' self-indulgence, where the evidence permits of no more than a suspension of judgment. He says that Schopenhauer had no "voices in the common acceptance of the term." If licentiousness and cruelty are not vices, what are? And in his kindness to his own hero he is grossly unjust to Hedge. He reproduces detached sentences from the *Encyclopædie*, which Schopenhauer abused as rubbish, and assents to this judgment. It does not follow that because neither Schopenhauer nor Dr. Hedge find any meaning in those sentences that there is none. He does ample justice to the beauty of Schopenhauer's style, the abundance and variety of his knowledge and the keenness of his wit. But he does not enable his readers to see that with all this he was a worthless, churlish fellow, whom a man of well-regulated mind would have wished to kick.

Of Edward von Hartman, who is more worthy of human respect, Dr. Hedge says little that is personal. He merely criticises his Pessimism as a nearer approach to theistic truth than that of Schopenhauer, but still an untenable theory.

The chapters on Atheism are followed by essays on Augustine, Leibnitz, and Kant. They all are appreciative and as just as the author's limitations permit him to be. But Unitarianism comes in the way of his appreciation of the anthropology of Augustine. If the conception of the incarnation be left out of his system, then the doctrine of grace in his teachings and Calvin's sinks to the level of Maricheism, as Dr. Hedge says. But where that is taken as the starting point, then goodness is not the external, unnatural thing which he thinks it must appear to such thinkers. On the contrary, humanity comes to its rights in the intimate fellowship with God, which the Athanasian theology assumes as its starting point, and which both Augustine and Calvin accepted. In the minds of those who had lost hold of that doctrine, Calvinism became a thing of horror, against which the Unitarian movement was a just and natural protest.

SERAPIS. By Georg Ebers. Translated from the German, by Clara Bell. Authorized Edition. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.

The readers of this will be glad to find the celebrated author of "The Sisters," "The Egyptian Princess," etc., returning to the land commemorated in his most famous works, and to a period far antedating the comparatively modern history of "The Burgomaster's Wife" and "Only a Word." It is as an Egyptologist that Georg Ebers has won his laurels, and in Egypt his foot seems to be on his native heath, even more than in his own land.

As the title of "Serapis" may denote, the scene of the romance is Alexandria; its time that of the great crisis of the struggle between waning heathenism and the increasing temporal power of the church, when, under the edict of Theodosius, the open worship of the heathen deities was prohibited, their images destroyed and their altars overthrown; the movement thus begun culminating in the total destruction of many of the most famous and beautiful temples of the old faith. Pre-eminent among these was the great Temple of Serapis, at Alexandria, the wonder of the world, the fall of which was expected to shake the firm foundations of the earth and dissolve the universe to chaos.

While depicting with his usual graphic force the events connected with the fall of the Serapeum, Georg Ebers has not allowed any sentimental regard for Christianity to warp in its favor the impartiality of his view of the conflicting forces thus arrayed for their final struggle; he rather seems on the contrary to make a special plea for heathenism—depicting "on the one side the handsome youths crowned with garlands, with their noble Greek type of heads, thoughtful brows, perfumed curls, and anointed limbs exercised in the gymnasium; on the other, the sinister fanatics in sheepskin, ascetic visionaries grown gray in fasting, scourging and self-denial;" "the monks prepared to meet the onset of the young enthusiasts who were fighting for freedom of thought and enquiry, for Art and Beauty." There is nothing in this rose-colored description to indicate what is indeed barely hinted at in the final scenes of the fall of the Great Idol, the unspeakable horrors that underlaid this fair surface. The swing of the pendulum in that dark extreme of sensuality from which the savage asceticism of the anchorites was the natural recoil and reaction. A double love story runs its bright thread through the dark net of "Serapis," and its end is a cheerful promise of harmony and order to be brought out of the chaos.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WORLD. (*Illustreret Verdenshistoria*.) Christiania, Norway: Albert Cammermeyer.

This admirable illustrated history, published in parts, draws to its close. Of the numbers now before us, those from 62 to 73 complete the third volume, and carry the story on from the outbreak of the war of the Austrian succession to the deposition and exile of Napoleon I. Nos. 73 and 74 take up the story with the Congress of Vienna, and bring it to the eve of the July Revolution of 1830. We observe in every part that the merits we formerly indicated continue to characterize the work. The authors seem to have gone to the best sources, to have grasped the leading movement in the progress of events, and to have told the story with a clear conciseness which makes room for much detail. The book does not profess to be a great work of historical art or original research. But it ranks very high among works whose object is to put the whole story of civilization in popular shape.

In the later parts the illustrations are chiefly portraits, but an exception is found in the account of the French Revolution. From the opening scene, where the States General meet at Versailles, that grand phantasmagoria of history presents many situations in which the art of the engraver comes to the aid of the author. There is a mediæval showiness about much of that history which suggests illustration. And this is but one of the many points on which the period displays a character not unlike the Middle Ages. It was a time of violent cosmopolitan tendencies, as were the Middle Ages. The Reformation period, and—thanks to Burke, Stein and List—our own age, agree in cherishing nationalist tendencies. The eighteenth century, with all its enlightenment and hatred of priestcraft, had points of keen sympathy with Hildebrand and Aquinas, against Luther and Cranmer and Knox. We now have returned to the Reformation point of view in politics.

Of the portraits given, we find many suggestive. That of Ferdinand VII. is the face of a madman. Those of Romanoff, Alexander I. and the Grand Duke Constantine show characteristic feebleness. The poor Duke de Berry is notably handsome.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

"The Witch's Head," by H. Rider Haggard (D. Appleton & Co., New York), is a story of adventure, but not of the trashy kind. It is, on the contrary, worth the attention of any one who likes a narrative tale of the old fashioned sort, a sort that has—more's the pity—pretty well died out in these days of introversion and analysis. "The Witch's Head" does not greatly concern itself with principles or motives; it has—for one thing—no time for such matters, for a busier scheme has not latterly been formulated—not, indeed, since Charles Reade was in his prime. The name of the writer is new to us, but we have a feeling that it will become better known if he keeps his strength, as an alleged Westernism has it. Certain it is that, from sketches of the English hunting field to descriptions of warfare in Zululand, the ingenuity and spirit of this agreeable and forcible writer are never at fault.

"Matt, a Tale of a Caravan," by Robert Buchanan (D. Appleton & Co., New York), is a capital little book. The "Caravan" is a gypsy house on wheels, and the story is one of a breezy out-of-door kind, narrating the love affair of an artist on a summer sketching tour who meets his "fate" in a most unlikely manner. Mr. Buchanan's dramatic ability has been abundantly recognized of late, and there is a good deal of that element in this story. There are also much pleasant description and quiet humor.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

The Orange Judd Company have charge, for the American market, of Mr. Alexander Staveley Hills's "From Home to Home," issued from the press of Sampson Low & Co. The book narrates the travels of a Queen's Counsel and Member of Parliament in the far west, and is very richly illustrated.

It is said that Mr. C. C. Buel deserves the credit of having suggested the series of war papers now running in *The Century*. Mr. Buel is on the editorial staff of the magazine and is a stockholder of the Century Company.

Sir Theodore Martin will probably write a biographical sketch of Prince Leopold to be prefixed to a collection of the Prince's public addresses which the Queen has in preparation.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. are about to issue a little volume entitled "Kindly Light," con-

taining selections of a consolatory or inspiring character for every day in the year.

A new edition of Peter Parley's "The Animal Kingdom Illustrated," also known as "Johnson's Natural History," has been prepared by Prof. Alexander Winchell, of the University of Michigan. A feature of the work will be a "symposium"—Prof. E. L. Youmans expounding and defending, and President Seelye combating, the evolution theory. The publishers are A. J. Johnson & Co.

Mrs. General Custer has written a book called "Boot and Saddle," which Messrs. Harper & Bros. will publish, describing her life and adventures on the plains.

The sale in England of Mr. Leslie Stephen's "Dictionary of National Biography" has exceeded the publisher's expectations.

Mr. George Willis Cooke is engaged on an "Historical and Biographical Introduction to the *Dial*," with a List of the Contributors." Mr. Sanborn and Colonel Higginson have expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the work is done.

Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale, is the writer of the article on Philology in the new volume of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

A collection of reprints of German standard works from the earliest times to the present day is now in course of publication by W. Spemann, of Stuttgart and Berlin. They appear under the title of "Deutsche National Literatur." The scheme of this work is formed on a gigantic scale, and it is intended to omit no author of importance from the collection, which will comprise at least 200 volumes.

A life of Samuel Bowles, the founder of the Springfield *Republican*, by Rev. George Merriam, and a life of William Lloyd Garrison, by his children, are announced by the Century Company.

Messrs. Breal and Bailly (Paris) announce that they will shortly publish a "Dictionnaire Etymologique Latin," in which they have taken special pains to trace the history of words, and to arrange the series of meanings in their true order.

"The Shadow of the War," a semi-political novel published recently by Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago, is now known to have been written by Dr. Stephen Robinson, a practicing physician of Edwardsville, Ill., who formerly resided in South Carolina.

Messrs. Scribner & Welford are the American publishers of the new editions of Coleridge's "Table-Talk," Buchanan's "Dictionary of Science," and Bohn's "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations," as well as volume vi. (Appendix) of Vassari's "Lives."

Prof. John G. R. McElroy, of the University of Pennsylvania, has prepared for Messrs. A. C. Armstrong & Son a practical work on "The Structure of English Prose; a Manual of Composition and Rhetoric," presenting in text-book form the lectures read before the students of the University during the past eight years.

Mr. W. H. Morrison, of Washington, announces the publication in May of the third volume of Schouler's "History of the United States" (1817-31).

A new work on Russia is nearly ready for the press. It will be entitled "The Russian Revolt; its Causes, Condition and Prospects," and is the production of Mr. Edmund Noble, of Boston, late correspondent in Russia of the London *Daily News*.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have begun the publication of a series of books which they call the Riverside Aldine Series. Mr. Aldrich's "Marjorie Dow," and Mr. Warner's "My Summer in a Garden," open the series.

Messrs. MacMillan & Co. are about to publish the lectures delivered at the Royal Institution in 1880, by Mr. John Fiske, upon "American Political Ideas Viewed From the Standpoint of Universal History."

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will at once begin to publish by arrangement in six monthly parts the new narrative poem, by Lord Lytton (Owen Meredith), entitled "Glenaverie; or, the Metamorphoses."

"Galatians," in Rev. J. A. Beet's series of commentaries on the epistles of St. Paul, will soon be issued by Mr. Thomas Whitaker. It will be uniform with "Romans" and "Corinthians," by the same author.

Rev. J. Summers, lately Professor of English Literature in the University of Tokio, is preparing a Chinese-Japanese dictionary on an original plan, which will render reference to any Chinese character easy.

Lippincott's Magazine for April has the second of Mr. Edward C. Bruce's papers on the New Orleans Exposition, which are the most thorough and best considered articles on that subject we have seen. "Glimpses of Peking," by C. F. Gordon Cumming has solid interest, and the same may be said of "Studies in a Lake Port" (Buffalo), by Charles Burr Todd. The number is a strong one in the story-telling direction; besides an agreeable instalment of Miss Tinker's "Aurora," there are stories by F. C. Baylor, W. W. Crane, S. M. Ely and Charles Dunning.

The *North American Review* for April has thoughtful articles by Professor T. W. Hunt, on "How to Reform English Spelling," and by Robert Buchanan on "Free Thought in America." Other articles are by William E. Bear, Charles Dudley Warner, T. V. Powderly and A. R. Spofford.

The first number of the *Highland Magazine*, a high class periodical of Celtic and general literature, has just appeared at Glasgow.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall will shortly publish a historical commentary upon the German criminal code, by Mr. G. Drage, of Christ Church, Oxford.

The *Brooklyn Magazine* has thrown aside its large quarto form, and will hereafter appear in form similar to that of the other magazines.

Mr. A. P. Sinnett's book on esoteric Buddhism has attracted attention in philosophical Germany, where it has appeared in a translation under the name of "Geheim-buddhismus."

Dr. Baird's "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America," which was announced for publication last autumn, but was postponed, is to be issued by Dodd, Mead & Company this month.

Mr. Charles A. Dana is the possessor of one of the finest collections of Chinese porcelain in the country. It furnishes the material for a paper on porcelain by Mr. Roger Riordan in the April *Harper*.

Herr Poschinger's four volumes "Preussen im Bundestag," containing the graphic and sarcastic letters of the young Prussian Representative, Herr von Bismarck, to his chief in Berlin, have excited such interest in Germany that the most interesting portions have been thrown together in one small volume which meets with much success.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Diplomatic History of the War for the Union, being the fifth volume of the works of William H. Seward. Edited by George E. Baker. Pp. 628. \$3.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

Jelly Fish, Star Fish and Sea Urchins; being a Research in Primitive Nervous Systems. By G. J. Romanes. (International Scientific Series.) Pp. 223. \$1. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

- Matt: A Tale of a Caravan. By Robert Buchanan. Pp. 173. Paper. \$0.25. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- The Witch's Head. A novel. By H. Rider Haggard. Pp. 286. Paper. \$0.25. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- I discriminate: a companion to "Don't." A Manual for Guidance in the Use of Correct Words and Phrases in Ordinary Speech. By Critic. (Falconmont Paper Series.) Pp. 81. \$-. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- Obiter Dicta. [Criticisms and Essays.] Pp. 232. \$1. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- The New Departure in College Education. A reply to President Eliot. By James McCosh, D. D. Pp. 25. \$0.15. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- The Statesman's Year Book for 1885. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. Pp. 900. \$3. MacMillan & Co., London and New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- The Monroe Doctrine; A Concise History of its Origin and Growth. By George F. Tucker. Pp. 132. \$1.25. George B. Reed, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- A Manual of Agriculture. By George B. Emerson and Charles L. Flint. Pp. 280. \$1.25. Orange Judd Company, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- Baccalaureate Sermons. By Andrew P. Peabody, D.D. Pp. 290. \$1.25. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- A Carpet Knight. A Novel. By Harford Fleming. Pp. 436. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- Within the Shadow. A Novel. By Dorothy Holroyd. Pp. 322. \$1.25. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.
- Melodies of the Heart, Songs of Freedom and other Poems. By W. H. Venable, author of "June on the Miami," etc. Pp. 132. \$1.50. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.
- The Reigning Belle. A Society Novel. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Pp. 317. \$0.75. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.
- Working People and Their Employers. By Washington Gladden. Pp. 240. \$1. Funk and Wagnalls, New York.
- Tuberose and Meadow Sweet. Poems. By Mark Andre Raffalovich. Pp. 120. \$-. David Bogue, London.

ART NOTES.

Mr. de Thulstrup, whose recent illustration of a winter logging scene has been sharply criticised, is out with a reply which touches a point that should be distinctly impressed on the public mind. Mr. de Thulstrup has been charged with exaggeration in his representation, the result of carelessness or ignorance, or both. In answer he produces a photograph showing his rendering to be strictly correct. *Ex parte credo* is a good maxim in art as well as in science, and an artist may generally be trusted to render facts pretty nearly as they exist when he sets out to do so. A careful student, accustomed to judging of measurements, distances and relations, may turn out a drawing that will seem to self-sufficient observation to be wrong in proportion or faulty in detail, but the chances are that the error will be in the observation and not in the work. In looking at pictures it is a good rule, and for the most part a safe rule, to take the artist's word for the reasonable accuracy of his statements. This courtesy will rarely be found misleading.

There seems to be a certain degree of uncertainty respecting the fate of Miss Ranson's project to sell her portrait of General Thomas to the United States Government for \$10,000. On the authority of a newspaper correspondent her bill is said to have passed the Senate on the last day of the session, although it does not appear in the regular press reports of the proceedings. Mr. Charles Henry Hart, of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts had the strongest assurances that the House of Rep-

resentatives would defeat the measure, but is not positively informed whether it came to a vote in the House or not. Mr. Hart has written to Washington on the subject, and is awaiting a reply. If the job was defeated, credit should be accorded to the Pennsylvania Academy, as it evidently had very strong backing, and there was no efficient opposition save that offered by the Academy. A gentleman in position to know whereof he speaks, recently remarked that the painter of the alleged portrait ought to be thankful to get a commission for such a work as \$500. It is satisfactory to note that the protest against the companion scheme to sell the government Mrs. Fasset's picture of "The Electoral Commission" was more certainly effective, the Senate having definitely declined to appropriate the \$15,000 dollars asked for that ambitious composition.

The Fairmount Park Art Association does good work for this community in selecting and presenting to the public appropriate and worthy works of art, as may be seen of all men. It does other good work which the world knows not of, in preserving the Park from the infliction of spurious works offered by the designing or the ignorant; Cogswell fountains, Bolivar statues, and similar abominations. In Boston and New York the need of such a safeguard is plainly apparent, and the measure of that need affords a test of the value of the negative service rendered by the Fairmount Park Art Association. With regard to the Bolivar Statue, it appears from *The Studio* that the New York Department of Public Parks was not content with asking the advice of a number of art critics before accepting the statue for Central Park, but requested the views of the Institute of Architects. The critics, so far as is known, were unanimous that the statue be declined. The President of the New York chapter of the Institute, reported "that it is only moderately successful as a work of art. Judging by our Northern standard of men and horses it is faulty in modeling and proportions." In spite of these objections and the equally positive condemnation of other critics, the statue was accepted and set up, it being nobody's special business to prevent it.

A noticeable event of the current week was the opening of the exhibition of the Seney pictures at the American Art Galleries in New York on Monday, 16th instant. Thirty American artists and 126 foreigners are represented. Among the former are Eastman Johnson, Mosler, Bridgman, Wm. Hart, Boughton and McEntee; among the latter, Zamacois, Turner, (J. M. W.), Meissonier, Knaus, Isabey, (L. G. E.), Henner, Gerome, Madou, Defregger, Cabanel, Bouguereau, A. Stevens, Alma-Tadema, and Vibert. Mr. Seney's Rousseaus, Millets, Corots, Diazes and Fromentins are well known.

The Magazine of Art for April, has an appreciative article on Albert Moore, the English artist, who has been characterized, not to say condemned, by the critics as a "decorative" painter. The magazine gives several full page illustrations of his work, noticeably the frontispiece, entitled, "A Study of Drapery." Among interesting articles this number contains an illustrated paper on "The Older London Churches;" "The Artist in Corsica," also illustrated; "Poems and Pictures," by Austin Dobson and Fred Barnard, beside eight or ten other timely and valuable contributions, most of which have pictures with the text.

The contributions to the Spring Exhibition of the National Academy have all been received and include a larger number of works than ever before offered. The trying labors of the gentlemen composing the Hanging Committee are now well under way and should be finished in course of the

next week. The task, always an arduous one, is rendered more onerous this year by the necessity of rejecting fully one-half the pictures sent in, the limitation of wall space not permitting them to hang more than this proportion. After the Academicians who have rights to be respected are provided for, and the first-rate artists, whose names are needed as attractions for the exhibition, are given good places, the great mass of the contributors will have the "contingent remainder" of a chance. The *New York Tribune* says: Very few pictures have been received from American artists resident abroad, who for the most part will exhibit elsewhere. This exhibition will be opened to the public on Monday, April 6th, closing on May 16th.

Circulars are issued for the thirty-second exhibition of the Boston Art Club, which will be opened at the club house on April 10th, and close May 2d. This exhibition will be limited to water colors, works in black and white, etchings and sculpture. Contributions will be received at the club house, at Dartmouth and Newbury streets, from Thursday, March 26th, until Wednesday, April 1st. Mr. William F. Matchett is the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee.

The catalogue of the Art Department at the New Orleans Exposition shows a curiously miscellaneous collection of 876 works. It seems that the display is a confused and disorderly medley of anything and everything that was offered that could be consigned to the Art Department, save that one or two collections are shown and classified separately. French art is scantily represented by stray examples of Detaille, Constant and a few others, and there are some pictures by Italian and German painters. The exhibition also includes collections of Mexican and Belgian paintings, several water colors, a group of illustrations contributed by the *Century* Company, and an uninviting collection of sculptures.

Gossip says that Mr. James Archer, an English portrait painter, recently visiting New York, Boston and Washington, is about to open an exhibition of his works in Philadelphia. He has been warmly received in Washington, and obtained several important commissions. In Boston, however, he was severely criticised, the following affording a fair idea of what the Bostonians thought of his work: "Of all the disagreeable things in the life of an art reporter, perhaps the most disagreeable is to speak unkind things of a guest. Yet, what shall be said of these pictures? Thin in the handling of the color, being dependent principally upon glazing; disagreeable and uncouth in brush manipulation, unharmonious in color, and badly drawn (especially the portrait of a child with flowers in her hand)—the best of them being the profile portrait, which looks like a copy. These pictures now shown in Boston are even less attractive than the portrait exhibited here. And as a matter of course, our State Department profited by the presence of Mr. Archer among us to slight and pass over all the excellent portrait painters we have, and gave him a commission to paint Mr. Blaine's portrait."

About this season of the year, after the contributions to the Spring exhibition have been sent in, and before the weather permits excursions to the country, there comes a dull period in the artists' calendar when there is little of interest going on, either at home or abroad. Mr. Prosper L. Senat has determined to improve this quiet season by making a sketching tour southward, going forth to meet the spring, so to speak; thereby extending his season for out-of-door work. Mr. Senat goes first to Florida, and from there, perhaps, to New Orleans, and possibly to Mexico if the spirit moves and circumstances favor.

"The Lady Playing the Piano," "William Rush Carving His Allegorical Statue of the Schuylkill River," and "Base Ball Players," by Thomas Eakins, of Philadelphia, are shown in Canada at the exhibition of the Toronto Society of Artists.

Certain students of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts feel that the strictures recently made in this column touching their action in publishing a card in the press respecting Academy matters, were, in a measure, unjust. They were taken to task for publicly arraigning the management of the schools, respecting a lecture given by one of the students acting as Demonstrator of Anatomy. They claim that their card was an honorably intended correction of what they characterize as an immodest infringement on the simple good taste shown in the Academy instruction heretofore. They insist that for a student to hold forth on such a subject as "How to think in drawing" was, not to put too fine a point on it, impertinent. Had some grand old painter advised them how to think in drawing, they would have heard him gratefully, but for youth and inexperience to essay so high a flight, they consider intolerable; hence they spoke in defense of right instruction. Without going into further discussion of the matter, and giving the students all credit for the best intentions, it must be admitted that the unwisdom of bringing private academy affairs before the public in the daily papers is still quite apparent.

John Bigelow writes to the New York *Critic* to ask the whereabouts of a sketch made by Victor Hugo of the house Benjamin Franklin lived in during his eight years' term as American Minister at the Court of France. Any one knowing of the sketch will confer a favor by advising the *Critic*.

Miss Susan Warner, author of "The Wide, Wide World," "Queechy," "The Hills of the Shatemuc," "Wych Hazel," and various other popular novels, died at Newburg, N. Y., on the 18th instant. "The Wide, Wide World," which Miss Warner composed in 1849, was written under the nom de plume of "Elizabeth Wetherill." It had an enormous run, and we believe has admiring readers even yet. "Queechy" was also very successful, though in a less degree than the former book. They are domestic moral tales, with something of the Edgeworthian flavor. Miss Warner was 68 years old.

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls will issue simultaneously with the Revised Version of the Old Testament—presumably about May 15th—a "companion" volume by Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, one of the Revision Committee, showing what changes have been made and the reasons for making them. It will be about the size of Robert's companion to the New Testament.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont's "Souvenir" in the Chautauqua Readings of the April *Wide Awake* abounds with reminiscences of Mrs. Madison, the wife of President Madison, and of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. An interesting serial story by "Charles Egbert Craddock" is in course of publication in the *Wide Awake* with the title "Down the Ravines." The story is popular with readers in general because of its swift dramatic movement; its characters are Tennessee mountain people, and the dialect is particularly picturesque and humorous.

DRIFT.

A Washington lawyer arrived in Hartford, Conn., a few days ago, searching for evidence in a certain Chaffee claim under the French Spoilation bill which he believed could be found among certain papers in the Hartford Bank. President Bolter, of the bank, assured him that there was nothing

of the sort there, but the attorney was persistent, and at last to satisfy him Mr. Bolter told him that he might search a certain trunk which had been lying in a corner of the vault for a great many years. On opening the trunk the papers were not found, but in their stead was a rich collection of silverware. The cashier recollected having heard years ago of a lot of silverware having been lost by the Brinley family. Investigation showed that the silverware was their long-lost treasure. President Bolter wrote to Mr. George P. Brinley, of Newington, and that gentleman visited the bank and established the right to the silver.

The *Courant* says: "The silver, as now revealed by an accident, was in a rough, iron-bound, double-locked box, which, it is suggested, may have been Wadsworth's camp chest or may have been some army ammunition box. Colonel Wadsworth was Commissary General of the Revolutionary Army, succeeding Brother Jonathan Trumbull in the office. He held it until the action of a Congress about as fractious and obstinate as the average of to-day led him to give it up. Shortly after he resigned the French army under Rochambeau arrived. They secured Colonel Wadsworth as their Commissary, and he served in that capacity until the end of the war. Then he sailed for Paris and collected his pay in full from the government. He had some of the silver coin that he then received made over into silverware in Paris, and it is included in this lot now found. Colonel Wadsworth, who knew the condition and wants of the country as fully as any man in America, put a large amount of his money into such goods as were most needed here, and chartered a ship to bring a cargo over. By this venture he made a very large sum of money, a great part of his handsome property. The silver found in the chests included tankards, cups, plates, and many other pieces. Some were his camp service; some were Mrs. General Terry's (his daughter) wedding gift. One handsome silver has been handed down in the family from Godfrey Malbone, of Newport, to Elizabeth Hutchinson, his daughter, who died in 1756, and soon to the first born in the family until it became the property of Mr. George Brinley, Jr., to whom all the silver now found belonged."

In Memphis there are twice as many whites as colored residents, yet the death rate among the blacks is much larger than among the whites. This is accounted for by the fact that the colored people are the victims to quackery.

PRESS OPINION.

THE BARTHOLOMI STATUE.

The N. Y. World.

Money must be raised to complete the pedestal for the Bartholdi Statue. It would be an irrevocable disgrace to New York city and the American Republic to have France send us this splendid gift without having provided even so much as a landing place for it.

Nearly ten years ago the French people set about making the Bartholdi Statue. It was to be a gift emblematical of our attainment of the first century of Independence. It was also the seal of a more serviceable gift that they made to us in 1776, when, but for their timely aid, the ragged sufferers of Valley Forge would have been disbanded and the Colonies would have continued a part of the British dominion. Can we fail to respond to the spirit that actuated this generous testimonial?

The statue is now completed and ready to be brought to our shores in a vessel especially commissioned for the purpose by the French Government. Congress, by a refusal to appropriate the necessary money to complete preparations for its proper reception and

erection, has thrown the responsibility back to the American people.

There is but one thing that can be done. We must raise the money!

FIRST BLOOD FOR RANDALL.

The N. Y. Tribune.

The first skirmish in the war between Free Traders and men of expediency for the control of Mr. Cleveland's administration has not ended to the satisfaction of the Free Traders. All parties well understood that the selection of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was a matter of importance. Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Mr. Morrison, the horizontal statesman, and other eminent Free Traders insisted upon the appointment of Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, and it is said went so far as to declare that if this favor were granted they would ask no other from the administration. But Mr. Randall, and those who have supported him in defeating Morrison bills, urged the appointment of Mr. Miller, with equal earnestness. According to Democratic journals it came to be a test of strength between the two wings of the party, and the result does not please the Free Traders. Mr. Waterson, for example, though he refuses to concede the obvious meaning of President Cleveland's selection, comments in a tone which shows that he is prepared to expect many other decisions of the same tenor. He says:

We are not prepared to accept the defeat of Phil Thompson as a declaration of war by the President upon the friends of revenue reform. * * * It will be given out, of course, that this is a triumph of Mr. Randall over Mr. Carlisle; that, however, will depend altogether upon future developments. If the President allies himself to Mr. Randall he will do it openly and not clandestinely. If he does it will involve a hopeless split of the party, and a new array of political forces. * * * He may consider, and he may be right in considering, that there is no issue at all. To our mind and imperfect knowledge, we are inclined to think that there is, and that it is not encouraging to the friends of real revenue reform.

It is difficult to see how the President could have allied himself with Mr. Randall in any other way more "openly" than he has done by this appointment. What Mr. Waterson can find "clandestine" in it we do not see. Apparently he is therefore right in thinking that there "is an issue," and that the President's decision thereon is "not encouraging" to the Free Traders. At all events, this will be the opinion of nearly all disinterested observers, and the large influence of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, with his control over picked subordinates in every State, is likely to be used for the benefit of that wing of the party which Mr. Carlisle does not represent, and which Mr. Randall does.

It does not follow of course that the President may not hereafter find reason to change his opinion. But it is not to be denied that the inferences which the selection of Mr. Manning justified are fully borne out by the choice of Revenue Commissioner. It was doubtless made with the advice and hearty concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury. Apparently the President does not now turn with favor toward the Free Traders, but believes with Mr. Manning that it is necessary to profess a regard for the protective system, in order to carry Eastern States.

"THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD."

The N. Y. Times.

Perhaps nineteen reading people out of twenty, upon noticing the simple announcement of the death of Miss Susan Warner, would be moved to inquire who Miss Susan Warner was that her death should be made the subject of a press dispatch. And yet

the woman who bore this name and who died yesterday, at no very great age, after a life of seclusion, was the author of the most popular book, excepting "Uncle Tom's Cabin," ever written by an American woman.

This fact suggests several reflections upon the nature of literary fame, or rather upon the singularity of the relation between literary popularity and literary fame. Certainly "The Wide, Wide World" has never been reckoned among the glories of American literature. The more literary people are the less likely they are even to have heard of it. It appeals to an audience much lower and also much wider than that by which the fame of authors is determined. The success which it had on its first appearance in 1850 and for some ten years thereafter recalls the remark of a British theatrical agent upon the project of a lecturing tour in England for the Rev. Dr. Talmage. "Do you know, sir," said the astonished agent, after an investigation of the question, "that two hundred thousand copies of that man's sermons are printed and read in England every week, and no respectable person ever heard of him?" The number of readers attributed to the divine in question may not be accurately given, but the implied deduction is none the less valid, the deduction that it is not necessary to be famous in order to be very popular.

In fact the qualities which make an author famous may be inconsistent with the qualities which make him popular. "A writer who attains his full purpose," remarks Dr. Johnson, "loses himself in his own lustre." If the "full purpose" of a novelist be to attain the widest possible circulation for his books it appears that he must appeal to the uncritical classes, who never think of a work of fiction as a work of art at all, but only as a transcript of nature, and read it with an avid interest entirely disconnected from any admiration for or any interest in the author. "The Wide, Wide World" had a success of this kind. A sale of half a million copies when readers were fewer and books were dearer than now is almost unparalleled, and yet among these hundreds of thousands of generally unliterary readers there was scarcely any curiosity about the personality of the author who had given them so much pleasure. If there had been any demand of that kind it would have been supplied, but even when "The Wide, Wide World," which we believe has not been reprinted for twenty years, was at the height of its popularity there was none of the gossip printed in the newspapers which circulates so freely about writers who never attain a hundredth part of the popularity of Miss Warner, but whose writings appeal to people who are in the habit of identifying the writers of books with the things written.

Miss Warner's success, it is to be noted, was entirely different in kind from the even greater success of Mrs. Stowe. It was not as a picture of life that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appealed to readers. It was as the contribution of the writer to the discussion of a "burning question," and its unexampled popularity was much more than merely literary. The success of "The Wide, Wide World," on the other hand, was purely artistic, so to speak. It owes nothing to the subject and nothing to incidents. There is not a touch of melo-drama in the treatment, and it has as little "story" as if it had been written by Mr. Henry James. "It is only in England," observed the astonished M. Taine in speaking of this very book, though in fact it was in America, "that a three-volume novel is devoted to the history of moral progress in a girl of 13." And it is to be noted that "The Wide, Wide World," though a book that most parents would doubtless be glad to see in the hands of

their children, is not a goody-goody book in the sense that it was imposed by parents upon their children. It was eagerly read by children and by adults still in the juvenile stage of literary culture. The sale of half a million copies of such a book, though to a French critic it is only a proof of the boundless appetite of the Anglo-Saxon race for pap, is also a gratifying evidence of the ability of that race to dispense with the interest that arises from what an English critic describes as the "lubricity" of popular French fiction.

THE PROTECTION OF OYSTERS.

The N. Y. Times.

If the oyster has any appreciative friends in the present Legislature they ought to see to it that the bill for his protection, prepared at the suggestion of Mr. Blackford, does not fail of passage. It is not the purpose of the bill to provide for the propagation of oysters, but to place a proper restraint on the taking of oysters out of season. From a series of careful experiments made by the New York Fish Commissioner, the breeding time of the oyster in waters about New York has been approximately determined. The close season, as proposed, is to be between the 15th day of July and the 1st of October, and for any disturbance of oyster beds within the jurisdiction of the State during that period there is proposed a penalty of \$100 for each and every offense. The bill provides also for the destruction of the greatest enemy of the oyster, the starfish, by authorizing the offer of a bounty of twenty-five cents per bushel for starfish when the quantity amounts to thirty or more bushels taken at any one time.

Unfortunately, there is no way of reaching that other enemy of the oyster, the borer. The third section of the bill should meet with no opposition, for it makes provision not only for the protection of oysters, but of all fish. It declares that it shall be unlawful to place in any waters within the jurisdiction of the State any refuse matter, and the penalty for such an offense is a fine of \$1000. Apart from the noxious effects on human beings of the refuse of gas works, oil refineries and starch works, poured into the waters of the sound, it is absolutely certain that these substances destroy fish and oysters. Section 4 is directed principally toward steamboats, which have the bad habit of dumping into the sound their ashes, scattering these all along the oyster beds, killing oysters by thousands. Mr. Blackford's bill proposes that in the waters of the sound a line shall be drawn from the lighthouse on the north point of Eaton's Neck due north to the boundary line between New York and Connecticut, and that the penalty for throwing cinders, ashes, refuse or garbage within this limit shall be \$500 for every offense.

With the advance made in oyster culture within the last few years there is reason to suppose that before long the New York Fish Commission will, besides adding to the stock of fish, direct their attention to the artificial cultivation of the oyster. If measures of this kind are to be carried out the first necessity is to protect the oyster beds, otherwise it will be of little use to continue the experiments. It is even now stated by those who have devoted their time to the study of this subject, looking at it not only on its scientific but on its practical side, that without such protection the time will not be far distant when the oyster within the waters of this State will be quite as rare as the lobster.

OUR BEAUTIFUL GIRLS.

The N. Y. Sun.

A woman of fashionable society lately remarked, according to the *Commercial Advertiser*, upon the admirable health and

strength of the girls who are now at the age to enter that society. These "rosebuds," as they are called, are full of vitality and physical endurance, and are able to stand much more pleasure and work both than their mothers could support at their time of life. The causes of this superiority she thus explains, telling what is within the knowledge of everybody who has observed the training of the girls in the society to which she refers:

"I know personally any number of little girls, say under 12 years of age, who are as fully up in rowing, swimming, riding and tennis as are their brothers of the same age. And the effect of this training is marked in the girls just now arriving at womanhood, who represent the first generation brought up under the new dispensation. When I was a young lady, attention to her social duties was considered the only work of which a girl was capable, and she passed her time when not so employed in rest for recuperative purposes. The modern girl, however, seems able to dissipate and work too, and you find the most fashionable of the sex most active in the supervision of the Young Women's Home, the St. Barnabas Society, and all the charities which cluster around the churches; and I know of quite a number of society young women who are affiliated with the State Board of Charities, and who make investigations and get up statistics with the utmost assiduity."

The fine and strong physical proportions and abounding health of these young women are certainly very remarkable. They seem to be of a stature superior to that of our girls of a past generation, and they move with a freedom which indicates physical vigor, and show that they have been accustomed to athletic exercise. Their disposition to seek recuperation after social toil in new activities and varied occupations affords promise, too, that they will keep their health of body and mind.

If they do not always accomplish much for others by their exertions, they at least profit from them themselves. Their sympathies become quickened, and their range of knowledge and observation is extended beyond the narrow circle in which their vanity is flattered and their weaknesses encouraged. With larger and more varied interests, their minds are broader and brighter, and they learn to look on life as the serious thing it is. They have the capacity for work, and they ought to put it to use in some other direction than that of pure selfish gratification.

We are glad, therefore, to see the interest girls are taking in those benevolent societies, and that it has become fashionable to feel it. Besides, during the season of Lent especially, many of them are engaged in profitable study, and in attending lectures, like those of Mr. John Fiske, for instance, and in different ways they are showing that their active spirits chafe in mere indolence. They are too full of health and life to rust out in that way, and must have other occupation than a petty round of social duties. They want to be at work like their brothers, and like them want also to get physical exercise and the mental refreshment which comes from varied employments.

With girls so vigorous and sensible, so beautiful and so strong, we must have here a splendid race in the future. We envy the growth of the next century.

ONE DOLLAR EXPENDED NOW IN PURCHASING A bottle of Jayne's Expecto-rant, by those troubled by a cough or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are sore throat and a pain in the breast, frequently leads to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Better try at once Jayne's Expecto-rant, a standard remedy whose curative properties have been tested and approved by thousands.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE FIDELITY
Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit
Company of Philadelphia,

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.
 CHARTER PERPETUAL.
 Capital, \$2,000,000. Surplus, \$1,200,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates. Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.
 JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.
 CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Stephen A. Caldwell,	William H. Merrick,
Edward W. Clark,	John B. Gest,
George F. Tyler,	Edward T. Steel,
Henry C. Gibson,	Thomas Drake,
Thomas McKean,	C. A. Griscom,
	John C. Bullitt.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, No. 409 CHESTNUT ST.
 INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH 22, 1865.
 CHARTER PERPETUAL.
 CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
 ASSETS, \$15,691,530.63.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
 T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice President.
 ASA S. WING, Vice-President, and Actuary.
 JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager Insurance Dep't.
 J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Saml. R. Shipley, Phila.	Israel Morris, Phila.
T. Wistar Brown, Phila.	Chas. Hartshorne, Phila.
Richard Cadbury, Phila.	Wm. Gummere, Phila.
Henry Haines, Phila.	Frederic Collins, Phila.
Joshua H. Morris, Phila.	Philip C. Garrett, Phila.
Richard Wood, Phila.	Murray Shipley, Cincinnati.
William Hacker, Phila.	J. M. Albertson, Norristown.
	Asa S. Wing, Philadelphia.

Copy of advertisements for THE AMERICAN, should be in hand Thursday, 6 A. M., to insure insertion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—THE—
Wharton Railroad Switch Co.

· Machinists · and · Manufacturers ·
 Operating the "Wootten" Locomotive Patents

Interlocking · and · Block · Signal · Systems · and
 · Every · Variety · of · Track · Supplies ·

· OFFICE · NO · 28 · SOUTH · THIRD · STREET ·
 · POST-OFFICE · BOX · No · 905 ·
 · PHILADELPHIA ·
 · WORKS · JENKINTOWN · MONTGOMERY · CO · PENNA ·

The Wharton Switch, with Main Line Unbroken.

Every Variety of Split Switch.
 Seven Styles of Frogs.

Interlocking Stands, from Two to Any Number of Levers.

· · The · Hall · Railway · Signal · ·

Sole Proprietors of the only Complete and Reliable System of

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY SIGNAL

Comprising VISUAL and AUDIBLE Signals for Stations, Switches, Crossings, Draw-Bridges, Block Sections, Etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR SYSTEM OF
INTERLOCKING · OF · ELECTRIC · SIGNALS,

For Grade Crossings, Junctions, Etc., Rendering Collisions at Such Points Impossible.

Power Curving Machines; Heavy Slotters; Shaping Machines; and Other Heavy Tools.

The "Wootten" Locomotive Fire-Box and Boiler; for saving fuel; for utilizing low grades of fuel, otherwise worthless; for even, constant steaming; for economy in maintenance;—this boiler has no equal.

Full information, with plans and estimates, furnished on application

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITIONS.

The "New Popular Edition" of
Prescott's Works,

Printed from the plates of the New Revised Edition with the author's latest corrections and additions. Edited by J. FOSTER KIRK.

History of Ferdinand and Isabella. 3 Vols.
History of the Conquest of Mexico. 3 Vols.
History of the Conquest of Peru. 2 Vols.
History of the Reign of Philip II. 3 Vols.
History of the Reign of Charles V. 3 Vols.
Prescott's Miscellaneous Essays. 1 Vol.
Life of Prescott, by George Ticknor.

Price per volume, in new style of cloth binding, \$1.50.

THE NEW REVISED EDITION

—OF—
PRESOTT'S WORKS,

With the Author's latest corrections and additions.
EDITED BY J. FOSTER KIRK.

In Fifteen Vols.

The Edition is Illustrated with Maps, Plates and Portraits.

Price per volume, 12mo in fine English cloth, with black and gold ornamentation, \$2.00; library sheep, \$2.50; half calf, gilt back, \$3.50.

LIFE OF PRESOTT is not included in this edition.

"The typography, indeed the entire mechanical execution of these books is exquisite, and we unhesitatingly pronounce the series not only the best edition of Prescott's Works ever published, but one of the handsomest set of books the American press has given us."—*Boston Journal*.

*For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS,

715 and 717 Market Street, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING MARCH 23, 1885.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—March 23d—Star Course—Jules Levy on the cornet, assisted by other talent; March 24th—Commencement College of Pharmacy; March 25th—Entertainment by Strawbridge & Clothier; March 26th—Star Course—Lecture by Miss Kate Field, on "The Mormon Monster;" March 28th—Thomas—Mrs. Gillespie Course.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, BROAD ST.—McCaull Opera Comique Company, in "Apajune."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Dan Sully's "Corner Grocery."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Thatcher, Primrose and West.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—"Fantinitza," by H. B. Mahn's Opera Company.

CHESTNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Ristori.

CHESTNUT ST. THEATRE.—Mlle. Aimee.

FINANCIAL.

Barker Brothers & Co.

Bankers and Brokers,

125 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

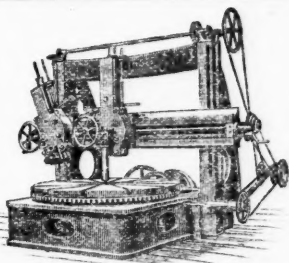
Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds,
allow Interest on Deposits, and
transact a general Banking
and Brokerage Business.

KUNKEL & GRIFFITHS,

(Successors to WALDO M. CLAFLIN.)

MAKERS OF SHOES AS SUG-
GESTED BY PROF. MEYER.

Nos. 11 and 13 North Ninth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



MISCELLANEOUS.



21 & 23 South Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of
Delaware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

FOUNDED 1784.

Everything of the best for the Farm, Garden or Country Seat. Over 1,500 acres under cultivation, growing Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1884, with catalogue of seeds and directions for culture, in English and German, free to all applicants.

FOR SALE.—Thirty-acre tract Roofing and School Slate, located in Northampton Co., Lehigh Township, Pa. No better in the region; adjoins large and extensive quarries; is but partly developed. Will be sold for part cash and balance on mortgage at 5 per cent. Address *World's Subscription and Advertising Agency*, 708 Locust St. (South Washington Square), Phila.

WM. SELLERS & Co.,

Engineers and Manufacturers of

MACHINE TOOLS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITER.



Why expend twice the necessary time and energy in writing?

Used and endorsed by leading professional and business men the world over.

Enables one to write two or three times as fast as with the pen.

IS AN AID TO COMPOSITION.

64 page Pamphlet, mailed free.

Correspondence solicited.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, Sole Agents,
715 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Johnston's Fluid Beef.

CONTINUED and exhaustive Analyses of this admirable dietetic, prove it to be beyond doubt the most nutritious preparation of the kind in the market. Unlike other extracts of beef, it is most palatable, and of a delicious flavor, and can be used as a sandwich, on toast or biscuit, and will make a splendid soup by the addition of boiling water in a few minutes.

Wm. M. Shoemaker,

Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sole Manufacturer in the U. S.,

George Brougham,
CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.

THE PREPARATIONS
TO
Change the Status of this Business
HAVE
PUT THE PRICES DOWN
TO THE
PRESENT LOW POINT.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.

FINE CLOTHING, ETC.,
\$18, 820 AND 822 CHESTNUT STREET.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

THE GUARANTEE
TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 CHESTNUT STREET,
IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE
AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination
and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by
the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for
corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF
MONEY. ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR,
GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver,
Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment
of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—
holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other
assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact
all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER
GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description,
such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates
of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry,
etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS
without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a
circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.
JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.
JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.
RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,
Edward C. Knight,
J. Barlow Moorhead,
Charles S. Pancoast,
Thomas MacKellar,
John J. Stadiger,
Charles S. Hinchman,
Clayton French,
W. Rotch Wister,
Alfred Fittler,
Daniel Donovan,
Wm. J. Howard,
J. Dickinson Sergeant.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OR

NORTH-AMERICA,

No. 232 Walnut Street.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1794.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, - - \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1884, \$9,071,696.33.

Surplus over all liabilities, \$3,211,964.65.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Platt,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie,
Henry Winsor,
William H. Trotter,
Albert F. Damon,
Samuel Field,
Charles H. Rogers,
Thomas McKean,
John Lowber Welsh,
John S. Newbold,
John A. Brown,
Edward S. Buckley,
George Whitney,
Robert M. Lewis,
Henry H. Houston.

CHARLES PLATT, President.
T. CHARLTON HENRY, Vice-President.
WM. A. PLATT, 2d Vice-President.
GREVILLE E. FRYER, Secretary.
EUGENE L. ELLISON, Assistant Secretary.

THE AMERICAN FIRE
INSURANCE Co.

Office in Company's Building,

308 and 310 Walnut St., Phila.



CASH CAPITAL, \$400,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance and all
other claims, 852,970 25
Surplus over all liabilities, . . 551,548 96

Total Assets, January 1st, 1884,

\$1,804,519.21.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, CHAS. W. POULTNEY,
JOHN WELSH, ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOHN T. LEWIS, JOHN P. WETHERILL,
THOMAS R. MARIS, WILLIAM W. PAUL,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President.

ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

RICHARD MARIS, Assistant Secretary.

RAILROADS.

To New York SHORTEST
AND QUICKEST
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.

MAY 11th, 1884.

FROM DEPOT, NINTH & GREEN STREETS.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

A TWO-HOUR TRAIN
BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT CITIES.Double Track, Perfect Equipment, Prompt and
Reliable Movement.

New York, Trenton and the East, 7.30 (two-hour
train), 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 (Fast Express) A. M., 1.15, 3.45,
5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight, and for Trenton only
9.00 P. M.

Direct connection by "Annex" boat at Jersey City
with Erie Railway and Brooklyn.

Elizabeth and Newark, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M., 1.15, 3.45,
5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 9.30,
11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hop-
atcong, 8.30 A. M., 3.45 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30
P. M., 12.00 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30
P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30,
11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 12.00 mid-
night.

SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Leave Newark, 8.50 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 7.56 A. M., 4.33 P. M.

All trains stop at Columbia Avenue and Wayne Junction.

Parlor cars are run on all day trains, and sleeping cars
on midnight trains, to and from New York.

Sleeping car open 10.30 P. M. to 7.00 A. M.

DEPOT, THIRD AND BERKS STREETS.

New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40,
10.30 A. M., 12.00, 12.30, 1.20, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.30
P. M.

Trenton, 5.10, 8.20, 9.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 5.20, 6.30
P. M.

Connect for Long Branch and Ocean Grove.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.15 A. M., 4.30
P. M.

Ticket Offices: 624, 836 and 1351 Chestnut Street,
and at the Depots.

J. E. WOOTTEN, C. G. HANCOCK,
General Manager. G. P. & T. A., Phila.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE GIRARD

Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust
Co. of Philadelphia.

Office, 2020 CHESTNUT ST.

Incorporated 1836. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$450,000. SURPLUS, \$827,338.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS AS

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN,

TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER,

AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS

ON INTEREST.

President, JOHN B. GARRETT.

Treasurer, HENRY TATNALL.

Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON.

-THE-

William Cramp & Sons

SHIP AND ENGINE

BUILDING Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Steel
Pens

SPENCERIAN

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. SOLD BY STATIONERS.

Sample card containing 26 pens,
differing in fineness and flexibility,
adapted to every style of writing,
sent for trial, post-paid, on receipt
of 25 cents in stamps.

Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,
753 and 755 Broadway, N. Y.